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EXECUTIVE SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

ON SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

014696

BUSINESS MEETING

Monday, November 15, 1976
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Official Reporters to Committees

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EXECUTIVE SESSION

Committee

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BUSINESS MEETING

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Monday, November 15, 1976

45. House of Representatives,

Select Committee on Assassinations, m

Washington, D. C. I

The committee proceeded into executive session at 10:35 a.m., in Room 2310, Rayburn House Office Building, the Hongrable Thomas N. Downing (Chairman) presiding.

Present: Representatives Downing, (presiding), Devine, Gonzalez, McKinney, Preyer, Thone, Stokes, Fauntroy, Burke, Dodd, Ford, and Anderson.

Also present: Richard A. Sprague, Chief Counsel and Director; Kenneth Brooten, Counsel; Donovan L. Gay, Chief Researcher; Richard Feeney, Billie Gay Larson, Rebecca Martin, Committee Staff; Gus Edwards; Christine Groden, Robert Groden, Chosultants; Gail Beagle, Bruce Gwinn, Percy Harvey, Joe McGee, Vicki Peckham Administrative Assistants; Peter D. Lennon, Robert H. Maloney, Henry Spring, Legal Assistants; Quentin L. Burgess, Staff Assistant; and William Briggs, Staff Member.

Thairman <u>Downing</u>. For the purposes of the record, I would like each person in the room to identify themselves with their title.

Mr. Burgess. Quentin Burgess. I am with Mrs. Burke's office.

Mr. Maloney. Robert Maloney. Congressman Stokes office.

Ms. Beagle. Gail Beagle, Congressman Gonzalez's office.

Mrs. Martin. Rebecca Martin, with the committee staff.

Mr. Gay. Donovan L. Gay, committee staff.

Mr. Sprague. Richard A. Sprague, chief counsel.

Mr. Feeney. Richard Feeney, committee staff.

Ms. Peckham. Vicki Peckham, Mr. Thone's office.

Ms. Larson. Billie Gay Larson, committee staff.

Mr. Lennon. Peter Lennon, Mr. Dodd's staff.

Mr. McGee. Joe McGee, Mr. McKinney' staff.

Mr. Spring. Henry Spring, Mr. McKinney's office.

Ms. Groden. Christine Groden, consultant.

Mr. Groden. Robert Groden, consultant.

Mr. Briggs. William Briggs, Congressman Fauntroy's staff.

Chairman Downing. The first item on the executive session will be a presentation by Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman and members of the Select

I would like to take up what has been done up to this

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point, what analysis has been made by the staff with regard to what the needs are of staff in the direction of the investigation. Suffice to say that in being asked to become chief counsel and director of this investigation,

I have entered upon those duties with a number of assumptions. The first assumption is that it is the intent of the Congress in passing the resolution on the investigation of the two assassinations of Dr. King and President Kennedy, to see that the investigations are done in a thorough professional manner, the kind of manner that can withstand, as it ought to, any searching analysis as to what has been done on a day-by-day basis.

With that in mind, I have also accepted the basic assumption that since one of the reasons that these investigations have come to pass is that $\frac{2}{11}$

Chairman Downing. Let me interrupt, Mr. Sprague.

John Anderson has been appointed to fill in the vacancy in the position formerly occupied by Congress Talcott, and he is on his way here now, so if you will just desist for the moment, and we will wait for Mr. Anderson.

Short recess.

Chairman Downing. The committee will again come to order.

I have a letter here from Mr. John J. Rhodes, minority leader, addressed to the Speaker: "As a result of the

resignation of the Honorable Burt L. Talcott for the Select Committee on Assassinations, I now make the appointment of the Honorable John B. Anderson."

 \mathcal{H} Mr. Anderson, welcome aboard. This committee is very grateful to have your talents.

Mr. Anderson. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Harvey. Percy Harvey from Mr. Harold Ford's staff.

Chairman Downing. John, Mr. Sprague is just beginning his presentation.

All right, Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Sprague. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I will just start from the beginning.

As I was stating, upon taking this position as chief counsel and director, I have taken it with a number of assumptions which I think I ought to state preliminarily. One is that the Congress of the United States, in passing the resolution for the Select Committee on Assassinations, intends that there be a thorough, hopefully definitive investigation with regard to each of the assassinations, Martin Luther King and President Kennedy.

Second IV. I have made an assumption that one of the reasons that these investigations have come into being is that questions have arisen, criticism has arisen, with regard to prior investigations, the extent to which other agencies of government, particularly the Executive Franch of government, participated in those previous investigations,

and the extent to which those other agencies withheld information, or did certain acts that perhaps indicate destruction of documents affecting the results of the investigation.

I am not stating, saying whether those things are so or not. I want to say to this committee that I have no conclusions, I have not the slightest opinion, with regard to either death, with regard to any wrongdoing by any agencies of government, with regard to any inaccuracies, with regard to what has been developed in the past. I take the function now to be to thoroughly investigate and ascertain what is the evidence, indicating who in fact were the participants in either of the assassinations.

Is there any additional evidence that was not known earlier?

In addition, is there any evidence indicating that there may have been participation in each of the assassinations by more than one person, and whether or not any agencies of government have impeded attempts to ascertain the answers to those questions before?

With that again being an assumption on my part, I take it that this Congress would not, in authorizing this investigation, have as its investigators the agencies of the Federal Government that perhaps might be part of the area to be investigated. By that, to be specific, it seems

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to me that what has to be for this investigation to be thorough, at least attempt to be definitive, is an independent investigative staff of the Congress, not beholden to any other agency of government. Again that is one of the assumptions that I have made in analyzing what has to be done, and making a determination to recommend to you as to what kind of staff is necessary for this investigation.

I am not stating whether or not the Congress was aware as to what really is involved in the investigation of two homicides, two deaths. It is not something that you do with three investigators and two file clerks.

Of measures, and have taken certain actions up to this point, one of which was to be in touch with agencies of the executive branch of government, the CIA, the Department of Justice, who spoke in behalf of that department and the FBI, to initiate requests for access to material in their possession. Suffice to say that the indications up to this point have been that of full cooperation, and I might say that in speaking to the representative from the CIA, he advised me that just at the initiation of our investigation, the CIA has some 64 cartons of documents for examination and review, which points out to some extent really the size of the task that is being undertaken here, because

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Branch of government in terms of a mass of materials.

In order to investigate, it seems to me that there must be a review made as to what has been done up until now. I do not see how, in looking and deciding the directions to go, there can be any intelligent approach without finding out what has been done, analysing of it, determination in what were in order to those areas where needs to be done, it anything in addition, to be done.

Each of you has before you a book in which we have laid out an approach in each of these two cases. The question I think was raised as to why should we proceed on both matters, the two assassinations at the same time?

With regard to that question, let me respond as follows:

I think it important that we proceed simultaneously, for
the reason that, as I look at it, as a homicide investigatorprosecutor, we are being called to the scene of two homicides
really 13 years later and 8 years later. I do not think
it is in the interests of this Congress, if it means what
it said, investigating the matters thoroughly, that the
Congress ought to be part of any further delay.

For example, it has come to my attention that since at least the resolution on which this committee is presently here as passed by the Congress, that authorities in Tennessee have destroyed some documents relating to the surveillance

on Dr. King. If that be so, and I have sent an investigative team down to Memphis, it emphasizes the fact that any delay on either one of these investigations is not really in the interests of the Congress to do a thorough job.

 ${\mathcal P}$ There is another reason. As again an investigator and homicide prosecutor, to me one of the essentials in a thorough investigation is not to have a time limitation. This is a different species of animal than the Congress wanting to have say the unemployment statistics in Michigan a week from Thursday and you can get it. You cannot in this area say wrap up that matter by six months from today. you put a limitation, a time barrier, that is destructive of the investigative team, because what happens, and I speak from experience here, the areas of inquiry, the people who are being subject to the investigation, use then that Time limitation as a point where they know that if they get a delay, if they get lost for a while, if they tie you up in court for a while, they can really end up preventing the conclusion of the investigation. I think it would be a mistake, and again my main assumption is that what is intended here is to do a thorough job, professional job, definitive as can be, to start imposing some barrier of time, \underline{I} f we were to proceed, for example, in the King assassination first, there would be a great push to get that wrapped up, so we could get on Kennedy and wice wersa

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we were to be proceeding on Kennedy, there would nonetheless be a push to get that wrapped up, to be proceeding on King I think that that kind of pressure ought not to exist, that again in our main thesis of doing it thoroughly, we ought to be willing to do them both.

Now what do I mean when I say "thoroughly"? I am aware of Perry Mason on TV, and the appearance that you start at a Foint A and you go to Foint Z and it is a nice path.

Maybe I am not that good an investigator. I have never been able to do that.

I think a great number of questions have arisen in each case, which I will get into in a moment, which unfortunately make the public question the integrity of government, the integrity of officials. Questions have been raised on each of these cases going into the thoroughness of the investigation. For my part, as your chief counsel and director, I feel that it is necessary in the investigation to be willing to be patient and thorough. I never can tell whether a street, an avenue of an investigation is a dead end, whether it is in fact not relevant until I go down that street.

What I think is required when we talk about a thorough investigation is a willingness to take up the areas of tangential materiality, to be willing to go down those roads, make a determination when we get down there yes,

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